[115 cont.]

436 money itself (1). The pieces of money seen and collected by

1. Edge-Partington, I, 165, Nos. 1, 2; 163, Nos. 2-4.

European travelers were all old, usually so old that the parrot-feather trimming had become insignificant or invisible and the specimens looked like old leather straps (2). During spe-

2. Coote, p. 155. Director Foy tells me that well-preserved, that is, new specimens are to be found in the museum in Cambridge.

[556] cial festivities the pieces belonging to the host are displayed at the place where the festivities are held. According to Codrington, there are also shorter pieces for daily use, but in former times shell money probably served for this purpose.
[583] The bride price is paid exclusively in feather money (3).

3. Codrington, p. 239. Joest in Baessler, p. 379.

● 802 It is in keeping with the commercial talents of the natives that they can easily count up to 100,000, according to Joest. When they count with their hands, they compute with the fingers bent; thus the closed fist with the thumb tucked under means five, with one finger outstretched, four, and so forth. Joest did not find them counting with their feet (4). Markham mentions a sort of knotted string made of

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 393.

strips of palm leaf, which he interprets as a counting device.
[764] When the body of Bishop Patteson was returned, the string was found in the folds of the tapa in which the corpse was
000 wrapped. According to Markham's interpretation, the five